

# The Daily Courant.

Friday, September 1. 1704

London, September 1. Yesterday 3 Mails arriv'd from Holland.

From the Paris Gazette à la Main, dated Aug. 25.  
Paris, August 25.

THE 22d two Couriers arriv'd at Versailles with Letters from the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Marlin, giving an Account of the Battle fought near Hochstet the 13th of this Month. They relate, that there never was a harder fought Battle, for the Armies came in sight of each other at Sun-rising, and the Dispute lasted till Sun-set; But that the Success was unhappily against us, because our Right commanded by the Marshal de Tallard, being broken and separated from the rest of our Troops who had almost absolutely gain'd the Victory, was forc'd to retire; in doing which 26 of our Battalions were surrounded and made Prisoners, with the Marshal de Tallard: This fatal Battle cost us 17000 Men, Prisoners included; and 'tis certain 10000 of the Enemy were kill'd on the Spot. We lost 41 Pieces of Cannon, but no Baggage; and our Troops leaving the Enemy Masters of the Field of Battle, retir'd in the Night in good Order towards Lauingen, where they pass'd the Danube the next day, and march'd towards Ulm. 'Tis said some Officers are accus'd of misbehaving themselves. We have confirm'd Advice, that the Elector of Bavaria, after the Battle, drew to him all the Garrisons he had in Swabia and Bavaria; and has resolv'd heroically, to abandon his Country and joyn the Marshal de Villeroy.

From the Paris Gazette, dated August 30.

Strasburg, August 20. The 16th of this Month, the Marshal de Villeroy sent a Detachment of 3000 Foot to possess themselves of one of the Posts which the Enemy had fortified in the Hills on the Left of the Valley of Kintig; designing to penetrate from thence into the Dutchy of Wirtemberg. This Detachment possess'd themselves of the Village of Oppenaw and some Intrenchments in the Neighbourhood of that Place which the Enemies abandon'd. A great quantity of Provisions and Forrage was found there: But at the same time the march of the Army was suspended, upon the Advice brought by several Deserters, and by a Trumpet from the Count of Nassau-Weilbourg, that there had been a Battle in Germany in which the Enemies had the Advantage. We have not yet receiv'd an exact Relation of it; but the Particulars that are at present come to our hands are these. The Elector of Bavaria having Intelligence, that Prince Lewis of Baden march'd the 9th of this Month towards Neubourg, with 24 Battalions and 31 Squadrons to go and besiege Ingolstadt, caus'd his Army to pass the Danube at Lauingen and to march towards Hochstet. The Enemies having notice of it advanc'd thither, and the 13th at 6 in the Morning the Armies were in sight of each other. The Marshal de Tallard commanded the Right Wing, and the Marshal de Marlin the left. The Enemies Right Wing was commanded by Prince Eugene, and the Left by the Duke of Marlborough. About 9 a Clock the Artillery began to play on both sides, and at 1 the Fight began. The Marshal de Marlin broke the Enemies Right several Times, and would have entirely defeated them, had they not been supported by 30 Squadrons which succour'd them. The Right Wing made several very vigorous Charges likewise, and maintain'd the Fight till 6 a Clock in the Evening. But being attack'd in Flank from over a Morass which was found passable, and it being impossible for the rest of the Army to succour them,

by reason of the Disposition of the Ground, they were entirely broken. The main Loss fell upon 26 Battalions and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, who after the Battle threw themselves into the Village of Belheim, where they were oblig'd to yield themselves Prisoners of War. The Left Wing, the Center, and most of the Horse of the Right Wing, retir'd in good Order towards Ulm without being pursued, with almost all their Baggage, and 40 Pieces of Cannon. The rest of the Artillery and Baggage fell into the Enemies Hands. 'Tis reckon'd 8 or 10000 Men of the French and Bavarian Troops were kill'd, and 4000 taken Prisoners, among the latter is the Marshal de Tallard. The Loss was greater at first, but since the Action above 3000 are come in, and have rejoyn'd the Army. Several Officers of note likewise, of whom we have not a List yet, were kill'd or taken. We are assur'd the Enemy's Loss amounts to 6 or 7000 kill'd, and as many wounded. We hear since, that the Elector of Bavaria is march'd further up the Danube with 72 Battalions and above 120 Squadrons, including the Troops from Ausburg and from other Places that have joyn'd him in his March. He was to arrive to day at Dutlingen, and the Marshal de Villeroy is march'd with his Army and a great Quantity of Provisions to joyn him.

In the Harlem Courant of September 4. is inserted under the Article of Paris, a Letter said to be written the 15th of August from Ulm, by the M. de Marlin to the K. of France, which in general gives the same Account of the Battle of Bleinheim as the Paris Gazette, but has these particulars worth observing, viz. The Marshal says that their Ingeniers were of opinion the Morass (mention'd above in the Paris Account) was unpassable; that some Squadrons which could not joyn that part of the Army that retreated threw themselves into the Danube; and that the Elector of Bavaria and he brought off to Ulm but 31 Battalions, 62 Squadrons, 18 Pieces of Cannon, and only part of their Baggage.

The Leiden Gazette of the 2d of September, in the Article from Frankfort of the 27th of August, says, the following Letter was written from Ulm by a French Officer of Note to one of his Friends, and intercepted; Since the Battle of Hochstet on the 13th, that fatal day, we have led the most miserable Life that can be imagin'd. The Elector perceiving he should be cut off, if he kept the Field an hour longer, fled in the Night towards Lauingen, and thence to this City; and lest we should be overtaken we march'd 13 Hours without stopping, in which time we measur'd 9 Leagues. You and the Court may judge what we suffer'd in this sudden and precipitate Retreat, if you consider only that for 2 days together we could get no Provisions but what the Peasants, who were all fled from their Houses, left behind them. The Groans and Complaints of the wounded Officers who were forc'd to keep Pace with us, tho' they had little or no Accommodation for travelling, are not to be express'd. Among the kill'd are Messieurs Zurlauben and Blainville, the Marquess Devra General of Horse, the Marquess de Bleson, and the brave Collonel Tuane; in short, only Monsieur de Montpetak, 250 other Officers and my self, came off unhurt; all the rest were either kill'd, taken, or wounded; the Loss of Bavarian Officers is very great likewise. Messieurs de Donnat, Courtebonne, Duyme, and du Bourg, were taken by the Enemy in their Flight towards this Place. Of our 4 Regiments of Dragoons not 200 Men escap'd; All our Baggage, Kettle-Drums, Standards, and Artillery, are lost; And the Desertion of our Soldiers and of the Bavarians is

so great, that we cannot well tell what Number of Men the Elector of Bavaria has sav'd; but they can not be above 15000. We have abundance of Sick Men. Forrage and Bread is extream scarce, and the Fatigue we are forc'd to undergo is extream; We can hope for no Ease nor comfortable Subsistence till we get again to the t'other side of the Rhine. The Peasants knock all the French on the Head that they find straggling, looking upon them as the Authors of their Misery; the Elector, to deter them, has threaten'd to Impale them if they are catch'd. I have nothing to add, but that the Elector of Bavaria lays the Blame of our Defeat on the Marshal de Tallard, and we on the contrary throw it upon the Elector. I am, &c.

In the Amsterdam Gazette there is another Letter said to be written by a French Officer from Ulm and intercepted, that gives different Particulars, but in the main full as miserable an Account as the above Letter of the Retreat of the Enemy from the Field of Battle to Ulm. There are also divers other Advices in the Prints that came by these Mails relating to the Subject this Courant runs upon, which shall be found at large in our next.

*From the Camp at Sefelingen, Aug. 21.* The 18th inst. the Marshal de Tallard, with most of the other Prisoners of Note, march'd from Hochstet towards Hanau and Francfort, under a Guard of 40 English Dragoons; at the same time the Reparation was made of all the rest of the Prisoners, who were order'd to several Places adjoining for the better Convenience of keeping them until they can be remov'd further into the Country. We find now the whole Number (including near 3000 that have taken on in our Troops) to exceed 13000 Officers and Soldiers. The 19th the Army march'd from Steinheim, and encamp'd with the Right at Printz and their Left at Gundelfingen, from whence we advanc'd yesterday to Langenau and Ober Elchingen, and to day we came to this Place, being within a little more than an English Mile of Ulm. Upon our March we heard of great Numbers of Officers of the Enemy that had been buried in the several Villages we came by; and we are told by the People here, that when the Enemy march'd from Ulm, they carried off with them upwards of 7000 wounded, whereof near 1000 were Officers; that they burnt a great many of their Wagons, that they might make use of the Horses to make Litters to carry off the Officers, with the greater ease. All our Huslars with several Parties of Horse are in pursuit of them, and with the Country People cut off all that cannot keep up with their Army, so that we hear they have made great Slaughter of them. The Enemy have left in Garrison here four French Battalions and five of Bavarians; we are Blocking up the Place till it be settled what Troops shall carry on the Siege, and then the rest of the Army will advance through the Country of Wirtemberg towards the Rhine. This Morning a Deputy came hither from the City of Memmingen to crave the Duke of Marlborough's Protection, and brings Advice, that the Electress of Bavaria was pass'd through that Place with 5 of her Children, with a Guard of 14 Squadrons of Horse in order to follow the Elector.

*From the Camp at Sefelingen, Aug. 24.* The 22d the Governor of Ulm sent out of the Town 430 Prisoners of our Troops which were taken at Hochstet, Dillingen, and on other Occasions, with a Compliment to the Duke of Marlborough, praying his Grace would take a fitting Opportunity to return an equal Number of theirs; but being all of the German Troops, the Duke sent them to Prince Eugene. The Elector of Bavaria's Communication with his Country being intirely cut off, a Trumpet came hither last Night with a Letter from his Electoral Highness dated at Durlingen the 21st instant, desiring the Duke to give Conveyance to one inclosed to the Electress, which his Grace sent forward by a Trumpet of his own to Munich, the Electress with her Children being gone back thither. Prince Lewis of Baden came hither to day to confer with the Duke and Prince Eugene, having left his Army encamp'd at Laingen, which will be here tomorrow or next day; and the heavy Artillery which was before Ingolstad will follow in a day or two to carry on the Siege of Ulm.

The Duke with the English Troops, and the greatest part of those in the Pay of Her Majesty and the States, will march on Tuesday towards the Rhine.

*From the Camp at Sefelingen, Aug. 28.* The 26th the Troops began their March towards the Rhine, by different Routes for the Ease of the Country. The Duke will follow tomorrow in order to joyn them. Prince Lewis intends to march at the same time with the Imperial Horse, and Prince Eugene is going to Retweil to assemble the Troops in those parts and the Lines to joyn us on the Rhine. We shall leave General Thungen here with the Forces that were to have besieg'd Ingolstad to attack Ulm, in case the Place be not surrendred by Composition, of which we have some hopes. The Emperor has order'd the Troops that have been acting against the Elector of Bavaria on the Borders of Tyrol, under the Command of General Guttenstein and Lieut. Gen. Therheim, to march immediately to joyn the Count de Leiningen, in order to make a Diversion in favour of the Duke of Savoy. And Count Maffei will set out tomorrow on his way to Turin, to acquaint his Royal Highness with the Measures that are taking here for the rest of the Campaign, which 'tis hoped may oblige the Enemy to draw a considerable Body of their Troops out of Italy. By Letters we have intercepted of the 19th inst. going from Durlingen to the French Court; the Enemy own the Loss of upwards of 40000 Men kill'd, taken Prisoners, or by the great Desertion in their Retreat, which was in very great Disorder the whole Way.

*From the Camp at Gros Gerdach, Sept. 2.* The English and Danish Troops that march'd under the Command of General Churchill from Sefelingen the 26th past, encamp'd that Night at Launsheim; the next day they continued their March to Gros Seissen, the 28th to Ebersbach, where they halted the 29th; the 30th they came to Gros Heppach, and the 31st to Mundelshiem, where they halted yesterday, and this day we pass'd the Neckar at Laussen and came to Gros Gerdach. The Duke of Marlborough joyn'd us the 31st in the Evening at Mundelshiem from the Camp before Ulm, which he left the day before at 5 in the Morning; Count Wratislau stays there to receive the Proposals of the Electress of Bavaria for delivering up the Place; and General Thungen who commands the Siége, is making Preparations for carrying it on with Vigour, if it be not surrendred; he has with him 24 Squadrons and 23 Battallions, and 3 more are on their March to joyn him. He was to open the Trenches the 30th at Night, and will attack the Place with 40 Pieces of Cannon besides Mortars. When we are Masters of this Place the French will have no more Troops on this side the Rhine. M. Lord Duke having receiv'd an Invitation from the Duke Regent of Wirtemberg by his Grand Mareschal to his Residence at Stutgard, his Grace went thither yest' r-day Morning accompanied by several General Officers, and after a very Splendid Entertainment return'd in the Evening to the Army. The Enemy having pass'd the Black Forrest, and being since terri'd over the Rhine, Prince Eugene did not go to Retweil as he intended, but went directly to Raftad to ass'mble the Troops and march them towards Philippsbourg. P. Lewis is gone for 3 or 4 days to Asschaffenburg.

*From the Camp at Eppingen, Sept. 3.* This day we march'd from Gros Gerdach hither, and tomorrow the Duke of Marlborough will advance with the Horse to Langenbrich, and from thence to Philippsbourg, to joyn the Troops P. Eugene is drawing together there from the Lines, in order to pass the Rhine and take Post on the other side, while the Foot comes up by easier Marches.

These Letters from the Army confirm the List of the English Officers kill'd in the Battle of Bleinheim, inserted in the Courants of the 21st and 22d of August. And add, that the following Officers are since dead of the Wounds they receiv'd in that Battle, viz: Brigadier Row; Lord Forbes, Captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot; Captain Luke, of Gen. Churchill's Regiment; Captain Vauclain, of Brigadier Hamilton's Regiment; and Captain Gardiner, of the Duke of Marlborough's Regiment.

In yesterday's Courant, the 2d Column of the 11th Page, the 17th Line, for Hand read Paw.